

WEATHER FORECAST.

Partly cloudy and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair; moderate south winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 53; lowest, 32. Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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GARY WILL NOT ARBITRATE; FAVORS U. S. CONTROL OF BIG BUSINESS AND LABOR

Says Organized Labor's Foothold Leads to Closed Shop and Menace.

DOMINATION IS SOUGHT.

Believes Authorities in Strike Zone Saved "Regrettable Situation."

TELLS OF THREATS MADE

U. S. Steel's Chairman Lays Walkout to Radicals' Influence on Foreigners.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, near the close of a two days session with the Senate Committee on Education and Labor investigating the steel strikes, outlined briefly his idea of the possible remedy for present social and industrial unrest. He told the committee that there is unquestionably danger in the power of concentrated capital and that it must be placed under proper regulation to protect public interest. Likewise, he said, concentrated labor must be controlled similarly and for the same reason.

Judge Gary suggested a policy of Federal incorporation of great industrial concerns, under which a commission would be authorized to determine conditions on which charters or licenses should be issued to corporations and to supervise their management and relations with their labor. He qualified this with the insistence that final determination must be left with the courts, to whose fairness and ability he paid high tribute.

Even more strongly than in his testimony of yesterday Judge Gary reiterated the impossibility of entering into negotiations with organized labor looking to the settlement of the strike. In his earlier testimony he had insisted that he could not enter such negotiations because the union men among his employees did not represent more than 10 per cent. of the entire number.

Will Not Confer, Gary Insists.

Senator Walsh (Mass.) asked to-day if Judge Gary would enter the negotiations if 90 per cent. of the men were in the union and only 10 per cent. out. "You would not negotiate even in those circumstances?" asked Senator Walsh.

"I have not said that," replied the steel man. "Will you confer with organized labor to settle this strike?" asked Senator Walsh.

"I will not," was Judge Gary's response in a most conclusive tone. Judge Gary denied vigorously that it had ever been the policy of the corporation to fill its plants with foreigners in the belief that these could not be organized so easily as Americans. The question of employing foreigners had never been before the corporation with any such idea in mind.

Nevertheless Judge Gary reiterated the belief that the present strike is largely the result of radical influence among the foreign workers in the steel mills and declared that the company would not keep in its employ any man whom it did not believe to be loyal to this country.

"How can your employees present grievances to the corporation?" asked Senator Kenyon (Iowa), chairman of the committee.

"The Government report of 1912 on conditions in the steel industry indicated that the men had no way to present their cases; that they were without organized methods of doing so, that many were unable even to speak English."

How Workers Make Appeals.

"Individually or through committees named by themselves," replied Judge Gary.

"It has often done. The foremen are always accessible to their men. I have many ways of knowing and keeping in touch with the men. A few months ago, for illustration, a man was called to account for a serious dereliction of duty, and in explanation said he was obeying orders from the outside. Asked if he believed that was right he said he felt obliged to do it. He was discharged."

"Presently a committee of his fellows appealed in his behalf, saying he was repentant. The case went to the president of the company. I believe there were some union men in the committee presenting it, but that question was not raised. The president became convinced that the man was really repentant and ordered that if he really were as he should be taken back."

"Don't ask if he belongs to the union," he said. "That isn't involved. We don't want to do injustice to any man."

"It had been asked how men can present grievances who don't understand English. That could be answered by suggesting that it would be just as difficult for them to present their cases to a labor union's executive."

The War Labor Board's instructions on relations between employer and employee, for war times, suggested Senator Kenyon, "declared that the right to organize in unions and to collective bargaining should not be abridged. Did you subscribe to that for the period of the war?"

"That depends on the meaning of collective bargaining," said Judge Gary. "As the unions understand it, we did."

87,000 LOSS BY WAR AND 'FLU'

Dr. Biggs Reports New York's Birth and Death Rates Lowest on Record.

BATTLE TOLL EXCLUDED

High Living Costs and Prevention of Disease Are Among Causes.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The population of the State would be 87,000 larger than it is to-day. The effect of war, since January 1, 1918, has reduced the normal birth rate by 26,000. Epidemic influenza caused the deaths of 51,000 persons. These figures were announced in a report by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, issued yesterday. They do not take into account the loss in population sustained by deaths in action, from wounds and illness, in the military forces of the State.

Against the lowest birth rate percentage on record Dr. Biggs sets a new low record for deaths. In July and August, this year, the birth rates and the death rates were the lowest for many years, he said. Loss in population is usual in warring countries, but at present Dr. Biggs finds high prices and high living costs acting as a check upon the birth rate. After war, he said, the birth rate usually advances.

The decline in birth rate is being reflected on a different scale in Europe, according to Dr. Biggs's report. In the three years of the war beginning in 1914 France suffered a birth rate decline of 42 per cent., and in England and Germany the rate dropped to the lowest percentage on record.

Birth Rate Low for Months.

"For several months the birth rate of New York State has been remarkably low," said Dr. Biggs. "The rates of 18.7 and 18.8 for 1,000 population for July and August are the lowest recorded in this State since reliable data have been available. These are a fifth lower than the rate for these months in 1918, and for the corresponding months in the five years, 1913-17."

"The rate for the first eight months of 1919 is 18.2, which is 11 per cent. lower than the rate for these months in 1918, and 16 per cent. lower than the rate for three months in the five years, 1913-17, inclusive. In each month of 1919 the birth rates were lower than for the corresponding months in the five years, 1913-17."

"In New York city, although the number of births has for many years exceeded the deaths, the birth rate for 1918 was 23.5, the lowest annual rate in the history of the city. In 1919 it has been even lower than this, the rate for the first eight months being 10 per cent. lower than that for the same period of last year and for the five years previous."

Must Increase Preventive Work.

In explanation of the mortality figures Dr. Biggs said that since the last epidemic the greatest vigilance has been exercised by the physicians of the State to check disease. He says the duty now devolves upon the medical profession, the public and the health authorities to cooperate in every way to keep the figures down.

The efforts to reduce infant mortality since 1918, which appears in each issue and all precautions against sickness and accident energetically enforced. Educational measures can do much to maintain the exceptional record now achieved.

NON-PARTISAN DEBT HELPS SHUT BANK

League Has \$148,824 of \$1,600,000 Liabilities.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

PANON, N. D., Oct. 2.—The Scandinavian-American Bank of Fargo, N. D., liabilities aggregating more than \$1,600,000, was to-day declared insolvent by the Banking Board of North Dakota. It was ordered closed and placed in the hands of a temporary receiver.

The bank has an authorized capital of \$500,000 and surplus of \$10,000. Citing a list of loans, mostly to the Non-Partisan League, aggregating \$734,148.24, the report of the Banking Board by the examiners says:

The above represents the excess loans carried by the bank and constitutes more than 60 per cent. of the total loans. Their general character is extremely unsatisfactory. The security in almost every case is entirely inadequate and in most instances constitutes second liens on the property held as collateral. Total lack of judgment and unwarranted optimism is responsible for the extension of credit displayed by the list of twenty excess loans, which appears in each issue of the Non-Partisan League, and the report cites that the collateral is largely post dated checks and notes given by farmers, which the report says, are controlled by an agent of the Consumers United Stores Company and the Non-Partisan League.

GRILL ROOM AT THE PLAZA.
Tea, Dinner and Supper Served. Adm.

REDS BEAT SOX IN SECOND GAME

Six Passes by Williams Contribute Largely to Cincinnati Victory, 4 to 2.

VICTORS OUTBATTED, 10-4

But Hit Timely in World's Series Contest—Roush and Kopf the Heroes.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—Still riding the high wave of baseball fame and fortune, and basking more than ever before in the warm smiles of that fickle dame whom men call Luck, the Cincinnati club scored a second victory in the world series this afternoon. The champions of the National League defeated the Chicago Americans by 4 to 2 in a contest which was crowded with stirring moments and in which the ever pressing White Sox were conceded to be very much in the running until the final out had been recorded.

More than 30,000 persons who jammed themselves into Redland Field were favored with a contest which was rather singular in world series history. They saw the Chicago batsmen outdo the Cincinnati club by 10 to 4. They saw Harry Salles, the long, lean left-hander who pitched for the Reds, get himself into critical situations time and again.

And time and again the Cincinnati partisans were hurled into the wildest of frenzy as Salles, through some master stroke of his arm or his baseball wise head, some great bit of play by his teammates, or the timely interference of Dime Fortunio, extricated himself from his acute distress and went merrily along the broad highway of success.

Claude Williams, the left-hander, pitched for the White Sox, and while he was largely to blame for his defeat, he was the victim of circumstance, the under dog in a never ceasing bid for the breaks in a game in which the breaks were many and in which they nearly always persisted in coming to the assistance and rescue of the Cincinnati team.

Williams yielded only four hits. It is true, but he also gave six bases on balls, and it was these half dozen involuntary gifts which spelled the downfall of Williams and the Chicago club. The importance of these bases on balls in the Cincinnati victory has been pointed out by the fact that every one of the four runners who tallied for the Reds when he crossed the sun set beyond the hills of Cincinnati this evening.

And since a base is as good as a base hit, Williams permitted ten disciples of the "Money" to reach first base, while Salles, through ten hits and only one pass, allowed eleven rival batsmen to exchange courtesies with Jake Daubert. Salles pitched one of his typical games, working on the principle that a baseball club is composed of nine men, and that it behooves not any individual to encroach on the duties of any of the others.

And with some of the Reds working like supermen in pinches, this principle, at least for the time being, was vindicated. But Salles had better not take similar chances if he should be called on to pitch again in this series. It will be remembered that as a Giant in 1917 he found that policy a losing one against the very same White Sox, over whom he crowned the sun set beyond the hills of Cincinnati this evening.

New Heroes Are Crowned.

Yesterday Walter Ruesher, the pitcher, was the leading light for the Reds. To-day the ever changing slate of baseball fame saw Ruesher's name erased and in its place were inscribed the names of two of his teammates—men who worked in a dual heroism for the Red cause and were by far the brightest luminaries in a scintillating afternoon. The new heroes were Edward Roush, the outfielder, and William Lorenz Kopf, the shortstop.

It was Roush's defensive work in center field which repeatedly throttled Chicago hopes and at least on one occasion cut off some scoring which might have given the battle a far different complexion. Besides, Roush got the first hit off Williams and sent in the first Red run. It was Kopf's three base hit which scored the second and third runs for the Reds and provided them with their margin of victory.

That triple was Kopf's lone hit of the game, but it was one of the most opportune strokes seen in a world series contest in some time. Kopf, who lives in New Britain, Conn., and who, by the way, was to have come to the Brooklyn last spring, is a New York product, for it was at Fordham College that he blossomed forth as a star infielder. Kopf played a great game at shortstop to-day and would have earned laurels a plenty even if he had not come forward with his prodigious blow.

Kopf's Chance Comes in Fourth.

The fourth inning—the fortunate fourth in which the Reds staged their victory yesterday—the lucky fourth in which so many world series battles have been won—was the medium for Kopf's breaking into the Hall of Fame. Williams started himself on the tobacco when he opened the inning by walking Rath. Daubert sacrificed him along and then Groh came to the bat. Again

(Continued on Twentieth Page.)

PRESIDENT VERY ILL; SPECIALISTS ARE SUMMONED

Nervous Breakdown Threatens and Executive Unable to Leave His Bed.

ALL WORK ABANDONED

National and International Matters Will Await Days of Absolute Rest.

ANXIETY IS APPARENT

Neurological and Eye Experts Called—McAdoo Arrives and Mrs. McAdoo on Way.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The condition of President Wilson, described in the condition of President Wilson, were issued to-day: 10 P. M.

The President is a very sick man. His condition is less favorable to-day and he has remained in bed throughout the day. After consultation with Dr. F. X. Dercum of Philadelphia, Dr. Sterling Ruffin and E. R. Stitt of Washington, in which all agreed as to his condition, it was determined that absolute rest is essential for some time.

11 A. M.

The President had a fairly good night, but his condition is not at all good this morning.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—President Wilson's condition has taken a decidedly unfavorable turn and precautionary measures have been taken to guard against a complete nervous breakdown. Dr. F. X. Dercum, one of the leading neurologists of the world, has been summoned from Philadelphia and with four other specialists is assisting Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, the President's personal physician.

After a two hour consultation at the President's bedside among Dr. Dercum, Rear Admiral E. R. Stitt, head of the Naval Medical School; Dr. Sterling Ruffin, Mrs. Wilson's family physician, and Dr. Grayson, a bulletin was issued describing President Wilson as "a very sick man."

Immediately after posting the morning bulletin at 11 o'clock it became known that Dr. Grayson had summoned Dr. Dercum. Dr. George de Schweinitz, an eye specialist, who has treated the President before, also has been summoned.

Dr. Dercum returned to Philadelphia to-night. Although the night bulletin did not announce it, it is understood that Capt. John B. Deane, director of the Naval Dispensary, attended the White House consultation to-night. After the examination of the President it is understood all the physicians agreed with the diagnosis previously made by Dr. Grayson.

William G. McCauley, formerly Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Wilson's son-in-law, arrived at the White House late to-night. Mrs. McCauley is en route here.

Dr. Dercum reached Washington in response to a hurry call about 4 o'clock and went direct to the White House where, with the other specialists, he was conducted to the President's bedside. For the first time since the President's illness he was obliged to stay in bed, and it was evident that Dr. Grayson was worried over his patient's condition, though this necessarily does not mean that there is immediate cause for alarm.

There were indications yesterday that the President was not responding to treatment as had been hoped. His physical condition had improved so far as the stomach trouble was concerned, but his exhausted nerves still kept him in a jaded and unfavorable mood.

The President's illness is diagnosed as "nervous exhaustion," but the danger is that the present attack of neurosis may develop into nervous prostration, in which case it would be many months before the President would be able to resume his duties.

At present the specialists are fighting to prevent this, and Dr. Grayson is said to be confident that the President's reserve stamina and will power will carry him through the crisis. But there is no doubt that the President's condition is such as to give much concern. Dr. Grayson shows this plainly, and no effort is made by Secretary Tamm or others at the White House to minimize his anxiety.

One natural cause for deep concern is the fact that the President is almost 68 years old. He has not been of robust physical condition.

It is understood that all matters of international or national interest will have to be dropped by the President for the time being.

MORAN SHOWS IMPROVEMENT.

Full Recovery Expected Unless Complications Set In.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

It was stated at Lincoln Hospital last night that the condition of Robert L. Moran, president of the Board of Aldermen, showed some improvement and that he was getting along as well as could be expected.

NATION GREET'S ROYAL BELGIANS MOST HEARTILY

Seaplanes and Destroyers Escort Ship Amid Roar of Guns and Whistles.

OVATION AT THE PIER

Vice-President Marshall Welcomes Monarchs in Graceful Speech.

CITY'S RECEPTION TO-DAY

King Albert Views Town by Motor and Queen Elizabeth Goes on Shopping Tour.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

Albert, King of the Belgians, arrived in America yesterday. They say that he is the least ostentatious of all monarchs; that his court is simplest; his train least imposing and his home life as real as the least pretentious of his subjects.

If that be so, he clung to his wonted simplicity yesterday. A great, tall, quiet man he was standing at the foot of the gangplank that connected the George Washington with Pier 4. Hoboken, looking down into Vice-President Marshall's face and almost murmuring his unflinching reply to the Vice-President's speech of welcome.

He is no stranger to America. There is not a man, woman or a child old enough to comprehend who does not know what Albert Leopold Clement Maria Meinrad did when the Kaiser demanded that Belgium permit his hordes to use Belgium as a short cut to Paris.

There is something serene, imposing, inspiring about the look of him. He was wearing the uniform of a Lieutenant-General, and he looked like one. There is a suggestion of great physical strength about his shoulders and the carriage of his head. His face is as ruddy as that of a Flemish goose girl, and in his wide set eyes there is nothing of that brooding, sorrowing smoulder that writers have put there. Instead they are clear, direct, finely fired and almost alert. A simple dignity clothes the man.

Royal Party Lands at Noon.

King Albert came down the gangplank a minute or two after the bells of Hoboken had sounded the noon hour. Following him, at about five paces, was Queen Elizabeth, a woman as simple of manner as her heroic husband, of all European women the woman who is closest and dearest to the hearts of American womanhood. She was dressed all in white, just as she reentered Brussels with her King at the head of the remnants of the Belgian army after Germany's capitulation. Next followed the heir to the Belgian throne, Prince Leopold, Philip, Duke of Brabant, a solemn faced stripling of 19, who seemed disconcerted and ill at ease.

The King, the Queen and Prince Leopold were motored to the ferry. The slugging steamer, the Stannum, from Twenty-third street, Manhattan, Thence they hastened to their suites in the Waldorf-Astoria. To-day New York took up the Belgian cause, and all European women the woman who is closest and dearest to the hearts of American womanhood. She was dressed all in white, just as she reentered Brussels with her King at the head of the remnants of the Belgian army after Germany's capitulation. Next followed the heir to the Belgian throne, Prince Leopold, Philip, Duke of Brabant, a solemn faced stripling of 19, who seemed disconcerted and ill at ease.

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Guns and Whistles in Chorus.

The guns of the harbor set up a heavy, muffled chorus. Each blasted twenty-one times. The concussion was dull and hard. The thousand and one craft festering a treacherous way up and down and

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

SENATE DEFEATS FALL'S TREATY CHANGES; SHOWS PACT MUST BE AMENDED

The Vote on the Fall Peace Treaty Amendments, Defeated in the Senate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—In defeating the Fall amendments to the peace treaty to-day four rollcalls were taken in the Senate as follows: First, 58 to 30; second, 56 to 31; third, 53 to 28; fourth, 46 to 31. The first rollcall reads:

FOR—REPUBLICANS.
Ball (Del.). Frelinghuysen (N. J.). Newberry (Mich.). Borah (Idaho). Gronna (N. D.). Norris (Neb.). Brandegee (Conn.). Harding (Ohio). Penrose (Pa.). Calder (N. Y.). Knox (Pa.). Phipps (Colo.). Curtis (Kan.). La Follette (Wis.). Poinsett (Wash.). Dillingham (N. H.). Lodge (Mass.). Sherman (Ill.). Elkins (W. Va.). McCormick (Ky.). Wadsworth (N. Y.). Fall (N. M.). McLean (Conn.). Warren (Wyo.). Fernald (Me.). Moses (N. H.). Watson (Ind.). France (Md.). New (Ind.). Total, 29.

FOR—DEMOCRATS.
Senator Gore (Okla.). Total for amendments, 30.

AGAINST—REPUBLICANS.
Capper (Kan.). Kellogg (Minn.). Nelson (Minn.). Colt (R. I.). Kenyon (Ia.). Smoot (Utah). Cummins (Ia.). Keyes (N. H.). Spencer (Mo.). Edge (N. J.). Lenroot (W. Va.). Sterling (S. D.). Hale (Me.). McCumber (N. D.). Townsend (Mich.). Jones (Wash.). McNary (Ore.). Total, 17.

AGAINST—DEMOCRATS.
Aahurst (Ariz.). Kendrick (Wyo.). Simmons (N. C.). Bankhead (Ala.). Kirby (Ark.). Smith (Ariz.). Beekman (Ky.). McKellar (Tenn.). Smith (Ga.). Chamberlain (Ore.). Myers (Mon.). Smith (Md.). Culberson (Tex.). Nugent (Idaho). Stanley (Ky.). Dial (S. C.). Overman (N. C.). Swanson (Va.). Fletcher (Fla.). Owen (Okla.). Thomas (Col.). Gay (La.). Phelan (Cal.). Trammell (Fla.). Gerry (Ga.). Pittman (Nev.). Underwood (Ala.). Harrison (Miss.). Pomeroy (Ohio). Walsh (Mass.). Henderson (Nev.). Robinson (Ark.). Williams (Miss.). Hitchcock (Neb.). Sheppard (Tex.). Wolcott (Del.). Jones (N. M.). Shields (Tenn.). Total, 41.

Total against amendment, 58.
Pairs: Senator Johnson (Cal.) for, with Senator Martin (Va.) against.

Senator Page (Vt.) for, with Senator Johnson (S. D.) against.
Senator Reed (Mo.) for, with Senator King (Utah) against.
Senator Sutherland (W. Va.) for, with Senator Smith (S. C.) against.

BRITISH STRIKE AID IS DELAYED

Conference With Government Fails to End Fight—New Parleys Planned.

LABOR GROWS MODERATE

Evidence Seen of Changed Attitude in Calling Out Other Organizations.

By JOSEPH HERBERT.

Labor Expert of the "London Times." Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Efforts of the leaders of the Transport Workers Federation and other trade unionists to secure resumption of negotiations between the Government and the railway men failed to-day, but this does not necessarily imply that there is any immediate prospect of an extension of the strike from the railways to other industries. This is indicated in the statement of James H. Thomas, secretary of the Railwaymen's Union, that the Government would accept of "make another effort" before themselves taking any action. It is confirmed by the writer's information about the tone and temper of the leaders of the other trades unions.

I understand that throughout the discussions between the Government and the deputation of eleven from the Caxton Hall conference the spokesmen of the deputation abstained from anything like threats or bluster and sought to make it plain that while they were anxious to avoid any stoppage, either by the transport workers or by any other section, in sympathy with the railway men, their chief concern was to restore relations between the Government and the railway men to bring the railway strike to an end.

In other words they were more anxious about getting any justification for extension of it. It is stated in particular that Robert Williams, secretary of the Transport Workers Federation, whom nobody would accuse of excessive moderation, judged by his public speeches in the last few months, exercised a moderating influence from the beginning to end of the discussion. The breakdown to-day of the attempt to bring the Government and railway men together leaves the situation as it was before the other unions intervened, except in one important respect. The other unions have given definite efforts to compose the railway men's dispute in spite of some rather alarming statements made by one or two of their officials they have no desire to see themselves embarked on sympathetic action, the end of which they could not possibly foresee.

There is some ground for stating that some, at any rate, of the members of the deputation are by no means convinced that they could justify to their own members the calling of a sympathetic strike on the present issue. If they were pressed to be perfectly candid they might even admit that the pretext

Could Not Afford Crisis.

The power of Premier Clemenceau has been used successfully to obtain ratification because France could not afford to have a political crisis at the present time. Deputy Franklin Bouillon